TRADE REPORT AND SHIP NEWS,-Hereafter these reports will be found on the fourth page.

News from Europe. The steam ship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, is now

in her fourteenth day. She is, therefore, due with sixteen days later intelligence.

Bishop Hughes and Daniel O'Connell. The abuse which O'Connell has poured out against powers of malignant vituperation, of which that individual is possessed-begins at last to awaken sentiments of indignation in the bosoms of his countrymen who have sworn allegiance to this republic. In the eves of many of them the mask which has concealed the true feelings and motives of that hyother movements in different parts of the country, have afforded satisfactory evidence that this salutary reaction had taken place in the minds of the Irish in

But one of the most remarkable of these signs of deed the most sensible movement on the part of thel Bishop that we have seen for a long time, and redounds greatly to the credit of the prelate. In the Freeman's Journal of yesterday, there we find a leading article of some length on this subject, up-holding in the strongest terms the love which al Irishmen have to the country of their adoption. This must be admitted to be correct, for in all the struggles of this country for independence, and in every conflict with England, Irishmen were amongst the foremost, most devoted and heroic of the sol-diers of liberty. Adopted citizens, of Irish birth, have always been as true to the institutions of this country, as those who have been born and nurtured on the soil. The following extracts from the Bi-

Mr. O'Connell is an Irish statesman, not an American. He is a monarchist, not a republican. He can neither see, think, judge, act or talk as a citizen of our Republic, and it is quite unreasonable in any one to expect that he should do so. He sees our government and institutions at a great distance, and from under a corner of that cloud of prejudice as to every thing American which pervades the political atmosphere of Great Britain. With Mr. O'Connell's views and opinions, he is to a degree unable to understand and admire those more peculiar features of our Republic, in which we rejoice. He has in numerons instances, and upon sundry occasions, within the knowledge of all who have watehed his public course, and perused his published speeches and expressions, manifested ignorance of our government and laws in very essential points. The last arrival brings a strong evidence of his want of accurate information as to the state of parties with us, upon a point too as to which an American school boy could prompt him.

At the same time, we must say that the recent Texas effort of that great man is, in our humble opinion, rather unworthylofhim, not consistent with former warm expressions of gratitude on his part, and uncalled for in any view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, as they affect Ireland or the glorious cause in which Mr. O'Comell is so ardently engaged.

This is very just. We are glad to perceive so much good sense in Bishop Hughes and his organ.

We consider this as an instalment of the debt which the prelate owes the country in which he lives, and the payment of which has been too long delayed We give him due credit for it, and hope for many additional instalments of the same kind before the year has passed away. In fact, the Bishop is begin-ning to moderate his tone, and is becoming quite a sensible man—sober, calm, rational and discreet.
We think, however, that he has been a good deal indebted for this gratifying change, to our affectionate advices and fatherly ministrations. If the Bishop continue in his right mind, conducting himself with prudence and tact, and propriety, no one will rejoice more than ourselves. He still occupies a very important position. We see all around us the spirit offanaticism at work on the subject of slavery. splitting up churches, demolishing congregations, and agitating the whole Protestant world on this eide of the Atlantic. In its course and policy on this subject, we cannot but admire the wisdom of the Catholic church of the United States. We do not believe that the Catholic priesthood will ever be tion of Abolition or any other. This unshaken manimity, and this superior discretion, gives the Roman Catholics in this country a vast advantage over the discordant and jarring sects opposed to

The greatest hindrance, indeed, which could pos sibly be given to the progress of the Catholic church, would be injudicious and indiscreet interference of the priesthood in matters that do not come within their sphere, as, for instance, the Carroll-Hall movement of Bishop Hughes. The Bishop, however, appears now to have got back to the right track, and we very affectionately pray that common sense and sobriety may continue to abide

STRAWS .- It is announced that Sir George Simpson, and others, connected with the British interest in Oregon, are on their way to that territory, in disguise, for the purpose of inducing the Indian tribes to waylay the American expeditions proceeding to that region. This rumor is stated in connection with another, that two British frigates had been sent to the mouth of the Columbia River. The movements of the British surveying vessels which have been engaged at Boston and at New Orleans in examining our coast and harbors, have also excited a good deal of attention, and seem to strengthen the rumors to which we have alluded. If would appear that the British Admiralty are determined to become thoroughly acquainted with the entrances to our principal harbors and the outlets and inlets along the extended line of the Atlantic coast. Well, be it so. We believe we are able to prevent them from turning their geographical information to

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.-The packet ship Yorkshire, Capt. Bailey, will sail at 10 o'clock this morning, if the weather permits, for Liverpool, with upwards of forty cabin passengers. Every berth in the ship will be occupied. Next Wednesday the Queen of the West, Capt. Woodhouse, will leave, also full; and on the Monday following, the Sheridan, Capt. Depeys-

ter, will sail with all her ssate-rooms occupied.

This season is remarkable for its outpouring of tourists to Europe. All our packet ships, as the above indicate, and steam-ships, go filled to the uttermost, and were there more ships, there would be more passengers. Among those who have departed and who are going, there are seekers after pleasure, business travellers, new Charge d'Affaires, Consuls, &c. &c. Col. Wm. H. Polk, Charge, and Mr. Sparks, of South Carolina, Consul at Venice, and Major Davezac, Charge to the Hague, are passengers in the They cross the Atlantic together, and separate in Paris. Other ships carry their share of

the new American diplomats.

It is estimated that from fifteen hundred to two thousand travellers will leave the United States this

THISTLE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The prosperous condition of this charitable society will be found in the report of the Treasurer, published in this day's Herald, when it would appear that after expending \$1,309 44 in the charitable objects of the institution, they return a balance of \$60 69 for future contin-

STEAM SHIP HINKRNIA, Captain Ryrie, left Boston last Friday afternoon, for Liverpool, with the serai monthly mail, a very large one, and one hundre and twelve passengers, thirty-three of whom were from New York.

vrion - We have had the appiversaries and the great race, and our stare of excitement. Our neighbors in Philadelphia are to have their turn this week. Several maniversaries on the New York plan are to be held there, but we miss in the programme, the limited is, the Socialists, the Garrison men, the Birnov sucn, and even the Fourierites, are not to be gave such variety and interest to the "hely week" in this city. One assembly, however, in Philadelphia, promises to be very interesting, and that is the Episcopal Convention, for the election of a Bishop to the see of Pennsylvania. The principal candithis country and its institutions—abuse continued dates are Dr. Tyng, and others mentioned in the for so many years, and diversified by all the varied very interesting and readable letter of a Philadelphia correspondent, in another column. We have always been in favor of Dr. Tyng, for various reasons, and particularly on account of the kind and charitable feelings which he has displayed towards us in various sermons and speeches, for years past. We may say with Paul-"Alexander, the coppersmith, has done us much evil-the Lord reward him according he stands revealed in his real character. The dissolution of the Repeal Association at Baltimore, and opponents.
On the great race between Peytona and Fashior

we made a bet of a five dollar hat with our barber, Jim Grant, as we always do on any great occasion. the times—and a very judicious, encouraging, sensible sign it is—is the publication of Bishop Hughes' protest against the recent speeches and declarations of O'Connell with reference to this country. That is to say, the organ of the Bishop, which is regarded is to say, the organ of the Bishop, which is regarded fairly in condemnation of O'Connell. This is indeed the most sensible movement on the sensible movement of the sensible movement on the sensible movement of the sensible movement on the sensible movement on the sensible movement on the sensible movement of t and we won it-the first bet, we believe, that we

The interest in these things taking place in Philadelphia, is so great that we have engaged several special reporters to attend the Conventions, and particularly the Episcopal Convention. So a full account may be expected in the *Herald* from day to day, of the proceedings there, until Dr. Tyng gains the mi-

THE WATCHMEN-THE POLICE-THE MURDER TRIAL.-We have repeatedly had occasion to refer to the outrageous neglect and abuses that have existed in these departments; and as frequently predicted the dire consequences that must flow from this deplorable state of things, in this large community. We have time and again called the attention shop's paper against O'Connell, are very pointed and of the Common Council to the radical defect in the entire system of the Watch and Police departments in our city; but we shall refer, for the present, to our report of the extraordinary disclosures made on the murder trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in confirmation of these opinions. When are we to have an efficient police force to protect the lives and property of citizens? The highly culpable and outrageous conduct of the three watchmen, belonging to the third district, in the watchhouse at the corner of Prince and Wooster streets, in this instance, deserves the severest punishment; and will (it will be observed), be justly made the subject of judicial enquiry, as it will be brought before the next Grand Jury of this Court. Judge Edmonds has taken up the subject very properly; and we have no doubt, that with this example before us, every effort will be made to correct the glaring evils and abuses

we have so long complained of.

City Intelligence—

Destructive Fire is Berman Street—A quantity of Property Destroyed—A Lady search smotherable—About five o'clock yesterday morning a very alarming fire broke out in the garret; of the boarding house No. 14 Beckman street, occupied by Mr. John Corroy, and in the space of fifteen minutes from the time it was observed the whole roof was one complete imass of flames. In the apartment in which the fire broke out two females slept—one of them got up between four and five to make some coffee, and had not been more than ten minutes up when she observed volumes of smoke issue from the flue of a chimney which ran up at one side of the apartment. In the front of the flue there were two heles to admit of a stove pipe, but which had been covered by a piece of paper, unknown to the family, and it is supposed that sparks from the different fires in the house caused the paper to take fire, and there being woodwork immediately dijoining the aperture, in which the paper was pasted, ignited with the paper, and consequently the flames very soon spread with fearful rapidity. At first which the wasman, who had been out of bed, saw the stroke bursting out of one of the holes, she threw abucket of water than; it was then that the flames made a rush through the second hole, which was lower down and nearer to the floor. In an adjoining apartment, slept a lady who, we have been told, was within a very short period of her assuickwest, and was made affected inside and did not awake until the apartment was filled with smoke, when not being able to render herself any assistance, became quite insousible, and had it not been for the timely assistance, of Mr. Couroy and others who went to her assistance, of Mr. Couroy and others who went to her assistance, of Mr. Couroy and others who went to her assistance, of Mr. Couroy and others who went to her assistance, of Mr. Couroy and others who went to her assistance, of Mr. Couroy and others who went to her assistance, of Mr. Couroy and others who w we have so long complained of.

caped usinjured. As soon us the alarm was given a number of Fire Companies were at the scene of destruction, and we never saw men exert themselves on any occasion with more energy than they did until the flames were quite extinguished, and we particularly noticed the foreman of the Empire Engine Company, who rendered most essential service in trying to save the property in the house. The top part of the edifice is a complete wreck; beds, bedsteads and bedclothes have been destroyed, and in fact all the furniture and wearing apparel of the family have been more or less injured, some by fire, some by water. Mr. Conroy and family had moved to the above residence on the first of the present month, and had only yesterday completed the furnishing and papering of the different apartments. Altogether the damage will be considerable, and will not fall short of five or six thousand dollars. We understand the entire is secured by insurance.

The Last of the Mr. P.'s—His Honor the Mayor having signed and approved of the ordinance abolishing the Municipal Police, detailed certain officers to serve upon the captains of the several station houses "notices to quit," couched in the following words:—

Mayor's Office, May 17th, 1845.

To the Captain of Police Station, No.—
Sin,—You will please deliver to the bearer all property belonging to the city in Station House, No.—, such as books, chairs, &c.

Yours, respectfully,

Signed, W. H. HAVEMEYER,

Mayor of the City of New York.

The officers who served the notices received the keys and the captains and police were walked outside, and the

Signed, W. H. HAVEMEYER,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The officers who served the notices received the keys and the captains and police were walked outside, and the doors were closed and locked upon them.

The old police still remains in force, and a number of Mayor's Marshalls have been appointed to attend at steamboat piers, ferries, railroad depots, &c., to look out for pickpockets, watch stuffers, and droppers, thimble riggers, &c. Assoon as the new police bill can become a law, the appointments of Chief of Police, Captains, and men, will be made. Probably at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the appointments of chief of police and captains will be made. The police men are to be nominated by the Assessors, and Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen of each ward, to be reported to the Mayor, and by him appointed.

Police Office—May 17—Charge of Construct to Defraud.—A man named Phillip Summers, of Staten Island, made complaint at the Police office, before Justice William Waln Drinker, charging a man named Thomas Martin and —— Devlin, one of whom keeps a livery stable in Mulberry street, with having conspired together to defraud him out of a horse worth \$70. The complainant alleges that on Monday last he came from Staten Island, and brought with him a horse, which on Tuesday he sold to John O'Donald, for \$70, receiving in payment \$51 in money, and a note, as he supposed, for \$19. On examining the note afterwards, he discovered that it was only for \$9, and on going to Mr. O'Donald and expressing his dissatisfaction of the bargain, O'Donald told him if he would pay back the money and note he would restore the horse. Having spent \$5 of the money. Summers was unable to do so, but went to Markin, with whom he was acquainted, and asked him to lend him the \$6, telling him for what purpose he wanted it. Martin told him he hadn't the money, but would get a man that would get back the horse. If a paid for his trouble, and on \$6. assenting, Devlin was brought and consented to get back the horse. If an one of the p

for their arrest.

BURGLARY.—A man named Thomas Simpson, was detected about four o'clock this morning, by Mr. Edward Merritt, of No. 44 Division street, in the act of stealthily sattering his store, the door having just been forcibly hurst open, as Mr. M. was apprized by the noise. The secured was arrested by Mr. Merritt and a watchman. He stated that he was an Englishman, 28 years of age, a allor by occupation, and hung out at the sailor's home—rotested that he was innocent, and was merely going tome drunk when he was arrested. Fully committed by Justice Merritt.

Upper Police—May 17.—Burglary—An individual named Lawrence Malone was arrested and committed at the Upper Police, on a charge of having burglariously entered the stable of Daniel Kennedy, in Third Avenue, near 16th street, on Thursday night, and stolen a harness and bit.

STEALING A SHAWL.—Miss Eliza Johnson, once one of the most beautiful women in New York, was arrested and committee for stealing a shawl worth \$16, from Mary

NAVAL .- The Charlotte, at Boston, from New Or leans, spoke on the 5th inst., in lat. 24 30, lon. 80 16, strainer Princeton, and two sloops of war, from Norfolk, bound to the Gulf of Mexico-all well

COURSE, L. I.—FOURTH DAY, MAY 17.—On Friday this city and neighborhood were extensively placarded with large posters, announcing that the "second great contest between the North and South, over the above Course, was postponed until the following day, or the first fair day afterwards." In accordance with this announcement we mentioned that such would be the case yesterday. But it was found, by those having the rule of the roast of the Union Course, that in consequence of other arrangements they had previously entered into, and the withdrawal from the city of a great number of strangers to whom the city of a great number of strangers to whom they were indebted for sport and support, that the affair must come off yesterday, "rain or shine," if it came off at all. The consequence was, that at a late hour on Friday evening, after our announcement was in type, much to the surprise of all true sportsmen, there was issued an advertisement announcing that the affair would come off yesterday. The moming was most unpropitious; a cold north-east wind prevailed, with heavy rain; not withstanding which, through the means of the spirited directors of the Long Island railway, who afforded comfortable conveyances, there were some five hundred or six hundred assembled on and about the course previous to the start—a number quite equal to those of the two previous days.

To enliven the dullness of the weather, and to raise the drooping spirits, the amusement of the day commenced with an unannounced foot race for a subscription purse, between three "niggers," two of which were some where about ten stone cach, which afforded considerable laughter during its continuance—as it consisted of a run, then a halt; run again, and then a walk, and so on for the mile round—the stoutest winning, but it could not be said with ease, in about ten minutes. The parties present appeared to enjoy the matter mightly, and to understand and appreciate such affairs better than any of the subsequent races.

After a short time, the tatoo was beat to bring forth the horses, which shortly afterwards came on the course, in about ten minutes. The parties present—nor was Jenneteau far behind her, if at all, in beauty, and her appearance procured for her many admirers and supporters, though some thought that in consequence of her age, the state of the weather, and the condition of the course, she had not the necessary strength for a four miles race, partic

iourth mile in 2:23, making the whole grand time in 8:38.

Previous to the second heat there was a change of jockies on the back of Jeannetteau; a colored boy mounted her, in consequence of the weakness of Dunn. She took the lead on the inside; \$100 to a cent was now offered against her. At the half mile Fashion went up to her with the greatest case, and took the lead, which she maintained throughout the first mile with the greatest ease, and came in some 6 or 8 lengths in front, making the first mile in equal good time of 2-6. It was so and so for the other two miles, both in speed and time. It was evident that the affair was all moonshine, in respect of winning or time, and on going round the top of the course for the fourth mile Fashion took it perfectly easy, and came home in a hand gallop, completing the second four miles in the astonishing time of 8 48½, amid considerable cheering.

There was never such bespattered creatures—both riders and horses, as they showed at the conclusion; had they been rolled along the course for four miles, they could not have been better begrimed with dirt. After which Pure \$50—Entrance \$10—Mile Heats.

R. Tenbroeck enters ch. f. Martha Peyton, by Bailie Peyton, dam by Tariff, 3 years old.

This was if any thing somewhat better than the previous, because not much was expected, and that was done. A youthful colored boy mounted Martha, and the "almost unconquerable Joe" the other. The nigger led at the start, which he maintained to the 4, where Stanley madeļa push for it, but it was no go—the boy kept his position, and at the last quarter they appeared side by side, but Martha came home about a length in front in about 1-59.

For the second heat there was a good start; the colored boy on Payton appeared to run away with it, notwithstanding there were some people who—

"Still by losing rendered sager
Back their opinion by a wager,"

"Still by losing rendered sager Back their opinion by a wager,"

Back their opinion by a wager,"
and offered 10 to 4 on Stanley, which was taken
freely, until the cry was "hold, enough." The
whole of this heat was very similar to the previous,
notwithstanding the able jockeyship of his rider,
and the filly took it, an easy winner, in about 2-0½.

Thus ended the sports of the Spring meeting of
the New York Jockey Club over the Union Course,
Long Island, and with it we believe the reign of the
present directors. The only hope is that it will fall
into better and abler hands; with one exception, it
cannot fall into worse.

PARK THEATRE.-Notwithstanding the rain last night, a crowded house assembled to witness the comic opera of the "Postillion of Lonjumeau," for the benefit and last appearance of Mr. Seguin. It is a capital thing, and we hope it will be repeated when the troupe return from their engagement in Philadelphia, whither they go on Monday. Mrs. Seguin

phia, whither they go on Monday. Mrs. Seguin looked as beautiful, and sang as sweetly as everwhile Frazer seemed to enter more heartily into the spirit of the performance than on the night previous. Success attend them.

New Bowery Theatre.—The citizens in the neighborhood of this elegant establishment seem to have adopted our hint of yesterday, in reference to patronizing this house instead of attempting to build up ruins which have been always dangerous and liable to accident. A full house was in attendance, and Tryon is certainly on the road to fortune.

We hope New Yorkers will not forget young Clark's benefit to-morrow night. He is a deserving and promising young actor.

Palmo's Opena House.—The performances of Dumbolton's troupe of Ethiopean Serenaders, drew an enthusiastic and highly fishionable audience. The songs, glees, chorusses, &c., were loudly applauded. An entire change of performance on Monday evening.

CASTLE GARDEN.—A fair house and capital per-formances. To-morrow night the admirable Picc and the Italians, in a grand opera. LAUNCH OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.-This

plendid packet ship was not launched yesterday as advertised, on account of the unfavorable state of the weather. It will take place, however, on Tuesday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the foot of 7th street, East River. Those who wish to see it must therefore be up early.

Before Judge Edmonds and Aldermen Hehry and Seaman.

M. C. Patrason, Esq. District Attorney.

May 17.—Trial of John 26. Jones for Murder, continue

-The Court opened at half past 10 o'clock, and wrowded to excess.

Michael O'Cosson, produced on part of the prosect on, examined by Mr. Patrason.—I was in Canal streening to the murder. I was coming from Received.

most magnitude of the crime with which the prisoner was charged, could only amount to justifiable homicies; but, even in this mitigated form, they could not find the prisoner guilty. The fact of the robbery was not to be doubted for a moment, and the absence, therefore, of all motive, upon which they grounded the case for the prosecution, was as manifest as noon-day, and fully entitled the prisoner to acquittal. If the prisoner committed the murder, also, under the influence of feelings such as induced him to believe that the colored man had robbed him—if he was under this delusion, and also laboring under that temporary malady called delirium tremens—it was perfectly manifest that he was not in his senses; and therefore was unconscious of what he was about. In viewing the case in all its aspects—taking into consideration the fact of the robbery—and all the circumstances of the case—it was perfectly clear that the prisoner acted in self defence. But there was another aspect in which he would put the case of the prisoner—it may startle them—but still he meant to contend, that if Jones stabbed any one at all that night, it was some other than the deceased. The testimony of Sarah Smith, showed that he word a red fannel shirt. They had it however from other testimony that it was a different sort of shirt altogether; and he founded his theory upon the discrepancy to be found in the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, both as regards time and identity; and he would be able to show by witnesses these facts.

The lirst witness called was

Justice Ossonava. examined by Mr. Warner—I know the witnesse for the prosecution, both as regards time and identity; and he would be able to show by witnesses these facts.

The rate witness called was

Justice Ossonava. examined by Mr. Warner—I know the witnesses for the prosecution, both as regards time and identity; and he would not believe here; in any believe her if she swore to an isolated fact under particular circumstances; if she should state her particular occupat

pocket and robbed him of his pocket-book; he said he regretted his papers more than the money that was in his pocket-book; I did not go with him; he told me he stabled one of the men in the neck; he remained a good time in the watch-house; I made no report of the matter to the captain of the watch; he went away after a few hours; I did not keep him or go with him.

Mr. PATERISON.—I shall not cross-examine him.

COURT.—Why did you not report this to the captain of the watch?

WITNESS.—I did not tell it.

COURT.—I should like to know why you did not consider it your duty when a person comes to the watch-house and makes a report of two such dreadful crimes as maurder and highway robbery—I should like to know why you did not consider it your duty with a person comes to the watch-house and makes a report of two such dreadful crimes as maurder and highway robbery—I should like to know why you did not consider it your duty to take notice of it.

WITNESS.—Well. I did not make

why you did not consider it your duty to take notice of it.

WITNESS.—Well, I did not make any report.

COURT --It is a deplorable state of things in this large community to witness such a gross violation of public duty. All this might have been avoided were it not for these watchmen. I shall take care and notice the matter to the next grand jury.

WILLIAM WALTON, examined by Mr. Warner—I am a watchman; I was in the watch house when Jones came in; he spoke English, and said he was attacked by a parcel of ruffians, and robbed of his clothing, consisting of things he got from a washerwoman, and his pocket book; and said he stabbed some of them; and he was complaining of the Police, here not being a sufficient Police to guard the people at night; he was intoxicated, and wanted to know how he could get his things; he said he worked in the Foundry; when I saw the advertisement in the papers I talked to Mr. Downes, the watchman; he stopped over an hour.

papers I talked to Mr. Downes, the watchman; he stopped over an hour.

To the Court.—I did nothing about the matter; I passed it over.

Court.—Was it not your duty to do something about it?

COURT.—Was it not your duty to do something about it?

WITNESS.—I know my duty, and I did not go.
COURT.—Do you mean to say, sir, that it was not your duty in such an emergency to have gone?
WITNESS.—(With the utmost coolnoss and nonchalance)—I hope I know my duty; to eer is human.
COURT.—You did not know your duty, sir, in refusing to go. It must be a great misfortune not to have this done. All this might have been saved if the watchmen had done their duty. All is owing to the neglect of the public officers. I shall take care and have the matter carefully investigated before the next Grand Jury. I have taken down the names of these watchmen.
There was a thrill of indignation throughout the Court room as these witnesses left, as all seemed impressed with the conviction that the entire of this melancholy tragedy could have been avoided by proper vigilance and attention on the part of these functionaries.

Fances Heynes, pawn-clerk to Mr. Simpson, testified that a man whom he believed to be the prisoner, went to his office the day after the murder to stop the delivery of pledged articles in the event of their being called for, as the tickets were stolen.

David Hogo, David Miles, David Williams, James McCerre, Enserus W. Smith, all engineers, who from time to time for the last 12 years, were in different employments with the prisoner, gave him a most excellent character as to quiet, industrious, soher and moral labits.

EBULTING CASE.

James Corpe, produced as to general character of

ployments with the prisoner, gave him a most excellent character as to quiet, industrious, sober and moral habits.

James Coffe, produced as to general character of prisoner, and withdrawn.

Joseff W. Smith (colored) produced to testify in relation to good character of deceased. Overruled and withdrawn.

Messrs. Brady and Paterson summed up.

His Honor hereupon charged, recapitulating the facts introduced in evidence and commenting upon them. In the course of his Honor's remarks, he took occasion to pass a just and indignant commentary upon upon the highly culpable negligence of the watchmen in refusing to go with the prisoner on applying to them for aid. He considered it was one of the most extraordinary features of the case, that those who were clothed in authority, the guardians of the city during the silent repose of the night, when a complaint was made to them that two such dreadful crimes as murder and highway robbery were committed, that they re used to go to the scene of these dreadful ofences where they could have arrested all the participators; and that nothing was done about it. A man enters a complaint at a watchhouse that murder and highway robbery were both perpetrated; and not one word was said about it!!! It is certainly one of the most extraordinary things I have yet known in the annals of our jurisprudence; and the whole of this business could have been stopped had these sleepy and careless guardians done their duty. What would have been the condition of this business had they gone with the man when he made his complaint? Would the prisoner be now on his trial for this charge? When I look upon the conduct of those men, in every aspect, it is impossible for me to de so without shuddering at the manner in which they have neglected their duty. And in relation to the conduct of out shuddering at the manner in which they have lected their duty. And in relation to the conduct of prisoner, where could be have gone more appropriate the outrage, than to the watchhouse? If the took any part of prisoner's declarations; they were not to take the whole; and should in that event take

grand larcenty, peut isrcenty, keeping disorderly house, and assaults and batteries.

Trial for Petit Larceny—Second Offence.—Thomas Moran was tried and convicted of a petit larceny is itseling, on the 24th April, four silk kerchiefs from the store of George Cassline, of No. 34 Bowery. It being his second offence, he having been convicted on the 26th of April, 1844, of petit larceny, and sent to the penitentiary for 6 months, the Court sentenced him to State Prison at Sing Sing for 2 years.

Male Landlard vs. Frmale Tenant.—Michael Shaw, a person about 40 years of age, with a very unprepossessing appearance, appeared at the bar for trial on a charge of having committed an aggravated assault and battery upon a young woman named Sarah Hart, on the 23th of November, at No. 45 Perry street. Miss Hart testified that her father had rented a room of Shaw, and that on the evening of the 29th, Shaw came into her room without knocking, tearing open the door with such violence as to break off the knob. Witness started up from the side of her little sister, with whom she was lying upon a lead on the floor, when Shaw said, "God d—m you, aint you going out of my house?" Witness, very much frightened, asked him what for, when he seized her violently by the throat, and choked her. Hethen picked up one of the chairs to throw out into the entry, when witness shut the door; where upon Shaw seized her by the throat again, and choked her. Witness then ran into the entry, and putting her head out of the window, cried "murder," and "watch," after which a Mr. Alnsly came up, and they went away together. The choking was so violent that it left marks upon her neck. An infirm old gentleman, with a rubicund visage, namod Alnsly, swore positively that he followed Shaw up into the room rented by Miss Hart's father, and that Shaw did nothing, and said nothing, but stood with his hands in his pockets. The only excuse for the brutal conduct of Shaw appeared to be that the father of Hart was an exceedingly modest and interesting looking girl. H

Common Pleas.

Before a full Bench.

May 17.—Decisions.—Jacob Laforge ads. Affred Crommelin.—This was an action of slander arising out of the Mary Rodgers' mystery. The jury gave a verdict for blaintiff, which the court say must be confirmed with sost.

osts.

Henry P. Wanmaker vs. John D. Morris and Noah Moris.—This was an action by an attorney to recover a bill rica.—This was an action by an attorney to recover a birris.—This was an action by an attorney to recover a birris.—This was all wrong, and grant a new trial, with cests, to abide the event.

Andrew C. Morris vs. Robert L. Taylor.—This was a suit to test the right of an executor under a will to sell real estate. The court gave judgment for plaintiff for the right, but the defendant may make a bill of exceptions.

ons. The court heard several arguments, and then ad-Extensive TREE.—There is an apple tree in full growth on a farm at Spring Valley, near Hacken-sack, Bergen co., N. J., which measures 12 feet 9 inches in circumference, and which produced 100

STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIA, from Liverpool, with advi es to the 4th inst., is hourly expected at Boston.

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To the Editor of the Herald:

Knowing that your paper is devoted to the good of the community, I desire, through it, to suggest the absolute necessity of a large Alarm Bell in the first section of the first Fire District.

To prove the necessity of this, it is sufficient to state that the alarm bell for the late large fire in Seventeenth street was not heard by half the firemen in that section, whese first intimation of the conflagration was their seeing the companies from the lower part of the city coming to it, and there is little doubt, if a sufficient alarm had been given in the first district, that the stable in which the fire originated, would have been the only building consumed.

When the wind is West, North West or North, the insignificant bell on Jefferson Market, surrounded as it is by higher buildings, is entirely useless.—A sufficient one in Abingdon Square, or the neighborhood of the old State Prison, would have been the means of saving much valuable property from destruction.

You will do a good service to that portion of the city by calling the attention of the new city administration, to what is so very important.

The Firemen of the First Section of First District.

John Mazo, discovered three dollars, which had been exposed by the blowing up of a tree. He commenced examining the earth below and the coin continued to appear, until he had exhumed the handsome amount of forty-five thousand Spanish dollars. They appeared to have been deposited in canvass bags, and at some remote period, as the latest date on the coin was over 160 years since.—The place where they were found had the appearance of an ancient fortification, such as are common in many parts of Georgia, several of which may be seen in the vicinity of Columbus. When or by whom this deposit was made, does not admit of a reasonable conjecture. It is undoubtedly, from the date of the coin, more recent than the expeditions of De Soto and others, of which we have some authentic account. The money, we understand, was found on the land of Mrs. Gray, a widow, in needy circumstances, and a relative of the fortunate discoverer, who has shared it with her.

CHEAF FARE IN CANADA.—The opposition line of steamers on Lake Champlain are, we understand, in full vigor, and have reduced their fare between 8t. Johns and Whitehall to 10s cabin, and Is 3d in the steerage—the former cabin fare was 30s. Travellers from Montreal may now, we believe, reach New York for 17s 6d, including board on the Lake. The steamers will now leave 8t. Johns as follows: On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A.M.; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P.M. Parties leaving here on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, must consequently re m n t, Johns all night.—Montreal Herald, May 7.

Otra Indian Haukeye, that the Sacs and Foxes of this Territory receive this year an annuity of \$93,410.—This is a larger appropriation than has been made to any other tribe. The next largest is to the Winnebagoes, likewise in our Territory, and amounts to \$92,860. We do not know how many Winnebagoes there may he, although we believe they cannot out number the Sacs and Foxes of this Territor this morning, has 168 steerage passengers; and the B. Aymar 172—making i

Hudson River.—Owing to the high northerly wind, which has blown for the past eighteen hours, the water is very low in the river. All the New York beats stuck fast this morning on the Castleton bar, and the passengers (excepting the Knickerbocker's) were brought up at 10 o'clock by the small boats. The Knickerbocker is still aground, leaving her passengers on board.—Albany Atlas, May 16.

THE COLUMBIA AND SPITFIEE.—These two vessels, now in our harbor, are well worth looking at The former an English Government steamer, painted black, on a surveying expedition, from Halifax, and the latter a real slave clipper, Baltimore built, from the coast of Africa, and notorious for having at one time, transported 333 slaves to Cuba, stowed in a hold where it impossible to sit without bending the head! She is not so large as our revenue cutter, and is anchored off the navy yard.—Boston Journal, May 16.

New Case in New Orleans.—The grand jury found a true bill for larceny yesterday against Scott mate of the British barque Aldebaron. Scott has gone to England, but they mean to bring him back by means of the Ashburton treaty. A case growing out of this same ship Aldebaron is now pending before the United States District Court; some of the officers of the Court, professional gentlemen and others, are involved in it.—Mew Orleans Picayune, May 9.

Newspapers on Long Island.—There are thirteen newspapers published on Long Island. Six are published in Brooklyn, three dailies and three weeklies; two in Jamaica; one in Flushing; one in Hempstead; one in Huntungton; one in Greenport and one in Sag Harbor. Of these, the are Whig; four Democratic; one Native, and three neutral.

THE WEATHER IN PHILADELPHIA. - Vesterday we THE WEATHER IN PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday was remarkably cold for the season, the wind having chopped round to the North on the previous evening. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the thermometer at the Eschange stood at 41 dega. on Thursday morning at 74 deg Yesterday afternoon at half past three o'clock, the mercury stood at 49 degrees—on Thursday afternoon at the same hour at 82 deg; and on Wednesday afternoon at the same hour at 82 deg; and on Wednesday afternoon at seeg. During the whole of yesterday clonks and overcoats were common in our streets.—Philadelphia Enquirer, May 17.

The Episcopalians of this good city have long been ooking forward, with feverish excitement, to the approaching Diocesan Convention, which will be organized in St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Its, most important business will be the election of a successor of the Apostles and of the Right Reverend Henry Ustick Onderdonk, D. D., who resigned his post on account of bodily infirmity.

I am glad to learn that you are alive to the interests of this momentous subject, and that you are coming out so

I am giad to learn that you are alive to the interests of this momentous subject, and that you are coming out so generously, so disinterestedly, and so piously in favor of our common friend, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the evangelical candidate for that exalted station. The Doctor will doubtless prove a worthy successor of the impetuous Peter, and if he do not cut off the ears of some of the servants of the Michaelact in this because he was retered.

There is great uncertainty as to the result of the Convention's action; the general impression, however, appears to be, that Dr. Tyng's prospects are, at present a little overcast. In a few days all suspense will be removed, and the defeated party will have an opportunity of manifesting the Christian grace of submission, a virtue which has not been very graciously exhibited in certain quarters, of late, and which, I opine, will be no easy task for those who may be dreaming that, through the

greed to run them for President of the Convention, drop-ing Dr. Bull, who served at the last session, merely for ne purpose of testing the strength of each party on the uestion of the episcopata. If neither of the two can be hosen President, Dr. Bull will be placed in the chair. Ir. Tyng will then resign his claims upon the succession and new nominations will be made of such men as Drs. otter, Anthon, Johns, Muhlenberg, Vinton, Stone, and may be, Archbishop Whately of Dublin.

it may be, Archbishop Whately of Dublin.

KAPPA.

THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Sierra Leone Watchman of the 18th of February gives the following items:

It is stated that the slave traders at Sea-bar and in the River Gallinas had been much emboldened by the prosecution of Captain Denman, in England, for his summary destruction of sundry barracoons, and openly asserted their determination to seek redress in the English courts if they were again molested in their operations.

The Rev. William Raymond, the missianary who went from this country with the Africans of the Amistad, writes from his Mendi mission-house, Little Boon River, January 8, and gives a picture of his trials. It seem sthat Mr. R. had been the bearer of a letter from the Governor of Sierra Leone to the King of the Mendi country, by which that personage was greatly angered, as well as by various hostile demonstrations of the British against the slave establishments at Seabar; all which he imputed to the agency of Mr. R. He said that if the English wanted to destroy the slave trade, they must destroy one half of Sierra Leone, for half of Sierra Leone was engaged in it, &c.

After much talk of this kind, in which the King invelghed bitterly against the English and their attempts to destroy the trade, he told Mr. R. that he must go; and finally gave him a written notification that he must "clear out" before the 7th of Februry.

This King bears the name of Honry Tucker, but it does not appear whether he is an African with an English name, or actually a white man. Mr. Raymond ascribes his conduct to the instigation of Luiz and other shave traders. His letter—which is addressed to the superintendent of the Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone—ask for advice as to the course he had better pursue; whether he should go away or remain and trust to the aid he might receive from the men-of-war, &c.

The Watchman says that Commodore Jones had resolved to protect Mr. Raymond and suppress the traffic by all the means in his power. That he had burned the factory of Lu

Naval..—Orders—May 16.—Capt. Andrew Fitzhugh to the command of the steam frigate Mississippi, at Boston. Commander Henry A. Adams, to the Mississippi. Lieut. Wm. Smith, do do. Lieut. John C Carter, detached from Receiving Ship North Carolina, and to the Mississippi. Lieut. Wm. A. Parker, to the Mississippi. Passed Midshipman, J. N. Barney, detached from Receiving vessel at Philadelphia, and to the Mississippi as Acting Master. Purser, Lewis Warrington, to the Mississippi. Passed Midshipman, Henry Rodgers, do do. Boatswain, Joshua Bryant, de do. Gunner, John Martin, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and to the Mississippi. Carpenter, Joseph Coxo, detached from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and to the Mississippi. Sailmaker, Thomas J. Boyce, to the Mississippi. Purser, Edward Bissell, leave renewed three months.

SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.—A rule has been granted at this term, requiring John A. Post, of Passaic county, to show cause on Tucsday next, why an attachment should not issue against him for disobeying a writ of habeas corpus, served on him in vacation, requiring him to bring William, a colored man in his custody, before the Supreme Court, on the first day of the present term. A writ of habeas corpus has been granted at this term, directed to Edward Van Buren, of Bergen county, requiring him to bring up the body of Mary Foutoute, a colored woman. This writ is also returnable on Tuesday next, at 10 A.M. The object in these two cases is to establish the position that under the new constitution there can be no slavery in New Jersey.—Trenten State Gazette, May 16.

can be no silvery in New Jersey.—Trenton State Gazette, May 16.

Orregon Emigration.—The St. Louis Reporter of the 8th instant says:—The new Oregon expedition will consist of about 1000 persons, under the command of Capt. Adams, an experienced hunter. About 150 wagons will start from Council Grove on the 20th, for their new homes in Oregon. They will aid in settling our claims there.

On the 19th ult., says the St. Louis Reville of the 8th instant, the Oregon emigrants held a meeting at "Old spanish Ford," at which it was determined to prepare marching laws, &c., and meet again on the 20th ult., at Rock Spring, on the Santa Fe trail.

Piscarony .- We learn that over 1,000,000 of white

ish were taken at one haul in the seine at Oyster John, south of this city, last evening. If our Hartford friends are troubled from a scarcity of shad during the present session of the Legislature, why couldn't these be served up as a "substitute?" Price from 50 cents to \$1 a thousand.—New Haven Pulladium.